(XXXII YEAR.) THE (No 1664.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1777.

PARIS, *March* 10.

IT is aſſerted, that the court has ſent orders to count Duchaffault to ſail with his ſquadron the firſt fair wind. It conſiſts of twelve ſhips of the line and ſix frigates, and is ſaid to be bound to the French ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies; and it is likewiſe ſaid, that orders have been ſent to Toulon, to augment the ſquadron there with fifteen men of war and frigates.

LISBON, *March* 1. The affairs of this kingdom have, ſince the death of the late king, taken a very ſudden turn; the prime miniſter Pombal is diſgraced, and diveſted of all his employments. Every perſon, whether native or foreigner, rejoices at his downfal, for he was at once the moſt cruel and vindictive of any miniſter that ever diſgraced any age or nation. Don Pedro, the late king's brother, who is now king conſort, has for the preſent taken the adminiſtration of affairs into his own hands. He is a prince that does honour to his ſtation, and is directly the reverſe of Pombal.

Among the priſoners of ſtate, who were enlarged on the late king's deceaſe, was one who had been confined almoſt ever ſince his acceſſion, viz. near ſixteen years. During all the time he had been in priſon, no perſon had acceſs to him but the jailer, who never hardly ſpeaks to his ſtate priſoners, ſo that when he returned to his friends, they hardly knew him, his hair being grown quite gray, and his features having aſſumed a melancholy air, greatly unlike to what he formerly had been. His ſpeech too was very much altered, for not having been accuſtomed to talk in priſon, he ſeemed ſometimes to be at a loſs for words to expreſs himſelf.

BRUSSELS, *March* 13. Letters from Spain excite the public attention daily more and more. It is certain that the marquis de Tilly will begin his operations by the ſiege of fort St. Catharine. It was given out that the ſecond armament was deſtined for Chili, one of the richeſt provinces in Peru, whoſe inhabitants were ſaid to have revolted on account of a tax impoſed upon them; but this is not the caſe, becauſe the tax was ſuppreſſed, which reſtored the tranquillity of that country; ſo that the object of the great armaments carrying on in this kingdom remains a myſtery. Theſe letters add that advice has been received, that the viceroy of Mexico has cauſed ſix Engliſh ſhips to be ſeized, which appeared under Majorcan colours, and carried on a contraband trade; and that the fraud being detected and proved, the ſhips and cargoes were confiſcated, to the amount of eight hundred thouſand piaſters, and their crews put in irons.

LONDON, *March* 15.

In conſequence of ſome diſpatches received from admiral Clayton and Sir Baſil Keith, orders were given this week for ſome troops and artillery to be got ready to embark as ſoon as poſſible for Jamaica.

Every perſon in the iſland of Jamaica capable is now under arms.

Lord Barrington has a ſcheme in agitation for making five entire new regiments of Iriſh catholics, officers and all. Lord Harcourt has aſſured the king, that if ſuch a meaſure was embraced, Ireland would prove a fruitful ſource for regiments to be employed in any diſtant expedition. But while the officers are not taken from among them, the common men will not enliſt. The raiſing and recruiting theſe regiments would thin the riotous part of the Iriſh nation, and be of great benefit to the community. Some ſcheme of this ſort will be accepted by the miniſtry, as an army of foreign catholics might be joined by as many as they brought arms for, and occaſion a general maſſacre of the proteſtants.

The number of paſſengers going out to New-York is immenſe. One would almoſt be led to believe they were ſhipping themſelves for the land of diamonds, from their hurry to get a paſſage. Capt. Lawrence, who commands a ſhip in that trade, has no leſs than twenty paſſengers.

The quantity of merchants goods going out to Quebec, Halifax, and New-York, is immenſe, and it is imagined that great part of them will find their way into ſome of the other provinces, as they muſt be too much for the conſumption of thoſe places.

The pay of the Heſſian chaſſeurs, which are now, or may hereafter be, in the ſervice of his Britannic majeſty, is to be higher than the pay allowed to the Heſſian cavalry. Thirty crowns banco are to be paid by Great-Britain per head, for levy money for the Heſſian infantry, who may hereafter be raiſed; forty-five crowns banco are to be paid per head for the troops of horſe. An augmentation of the ſubſidy allowed to the landgrave for the uſe of the troops is to take place when the additional levies, ſpecified in the treaty, ſhall be furniſhed.

April 14. Dignam's information to lord Suffolk, of a pretended conſpiracy againſt the king's life, was, that his majeſty was to have been killed with a wind-gun, on his return from Kew to Buckingham-houſe.

April 26. The laſt diſpatches from Sir Baſil Keith, brought advice that four more men of war of the line, and three frigates, were arrived at the Havannah from old Spain, and that the whole force in that harbour at preſent, is 11 ſail of the line, from 66 to 80 guns, 7 frigates, 3 fire ſhips and 4 xebecs. They have alſo 7000 of the beſt troops of Spain there, and a numerous ſtaff of general officers; theſe advices have given infinite anxiety to adminiſtration.

In the diviſion of the Heſſian troops now on their paſſage for New-York, are two companies of rifle-men.

The preſent ſummer it is whiſpered, will be diſtinguiſhed more for negotiation than war. The firſt ſtep, after taking poſſeſſion of Philadelphia, will be a ſuſpenſion of arms, and an appeal to the wiſdom and juſtice of the parliament of Great-Britain.

Adminiſtration are called upon, as men valuing their characters, not to amuſe us longer with tales relative to the pacific diſpoſition of the court of Verſailles, if they do not firſt explain to the public the true reaſons which prevented the march of the 20,000 Ruſſians, and their conſequent embarkation for America, to aſſiſt in the reduction of that country.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 22.

"The arrival of the emperor here on Saturday laſt, at this critical juncture, however indifferent a matter it may ſeem in the eyes of the generality, appears to the thinking part of mankind an event portending conſequences juſtly alarming to Great-Britain. This circumſtance added to the univerſal favour and partiality ſhewn to the Americans, whoſe beſt recommendation are their being natives of that diſtracted country, will (I have too much reaſon to dread) ere we are many days older, furniſh the world with a ſtriking inſtance how much ſuperior the court of Verſailles is to all other nations, in point of that ingenuity and art ſo eſſentially neceſſary in the cabinet."

April 29. It is ſaid general Sir William Howe has ſolicited a reinforcement of 20,000 men in order the more effectually to finiſh the war in America this campaign.

WHITEHALL, *March* 20.

Copy of a letter from governor Tryon to lord George Germaine.

My lord, *New-York, Feb.* 11, 1777.

THE ſucceſs that accompanied my endeavour to unite the inhabitants of this city by an oath of allegiance and fidelity to his majeſty and his government, has met my warmeſt wiſhes, 2970 of the inhabitants having qualified thereto in my preſence. The mayor, recorder, and alderman Waddle, were employed in adminiſtring the oath.

I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure your lordſhip, as the invitation to the people to give this voluntary teſtimony of their loyalty to his majeſty, and his government, was made even without a ſhadow of compulſion, it gave me peculiar ſatisfaction to ſee the cheerfulneſs with which they attended the ſummons. I verily believe there are not one hundred citizens, who have not availed themſelves of the opportunity of thus teſtifying their attachment to government. The mayor, ſince I went through the ſeveral wards, has atteſted fifty more men, and is daily adding to the number, which makes the whole ſworn in the city 3020, which added to thoſe atteſted on Staten-Iſland, in the three counties of Long-Iſland, and in Weſt-Cheſter county (all which amounted to 2600) makes the whole amout to 5620 men.

Thus, my lord, I have uſed my beſt endeavours to ſecure the fidelity of the inhabitants of this government, within thoſe diſtricts through which the king's troops have moved. I have aſſured the general, that ſhould he move all his troops from this city, there would not be the leaſt riſk of a revolt from the inhabitants; but on the contrary, was confident large numbers would take a ſhare in the defence of the town againſt the rebels.

The loyal inhabitants of Queen's county received the 800 ſtand of arms, diſtributed by the general's permiſſion, with demonſtrations of joy, and with a profeſſed reſolution to uſe them in defence of the iſland.

I am anxious that ſome grace from government may ſpeedily be extended to this loyal quarter of the province. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. TRYON.

St. JOHN's, *(in Antigua) June* 4, 1777.

On Sunday laſt his majeſty's ſhip Seaford, Thomas Colpoys, Eſq; commander, brought into Engliſh Harbour three prizes, two of which were Dutchmen, the other a ſmall privateer ſchooner. On board one of the Dutchmen was found 2750 barrels of gun-powder, with tobacco, indigo, &c. &c. the other a very valuable cargo alſo.

St. GEORGE's, *(in Grenada) May* 21.

On Thurſday, was ſent in here, by the Lord Howe privateer of this port, the ſloop Orange, capt. Leighman, from Boſton, for Surinam, with a cargo of fiſh, lumber, ſtaves, hoops, tallow and ſpermaceti candles, &c.

The ſame day, the Cygnet ſloop of war, commanded by the hon. capt. Stratford, arrived here and brought in a ſmall ſchooner, with French papers, having on board ſome Americans. She was bound from Martinico to St. Euſtatia, with a conſiderable ſum of ſpecie, in order to purchaſe a faſt ſailing veſſel, as a tender to the Rattle-Snake privateer.

To morrow a fleet of merchant ſhips, under convoy of the Cygnet and the Beaver ſloops of war and the Oliver Cromwell prize, will ſail for St. Kitts. It conſiſts of about 40 ſail fully loaded in this iſland, beſides ſix from St. Vincent's and eleven veſſels from Tobago.

TOBAGO, *June* 2.

At a court of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery, held here this day, came on the trial of the hon. Peter Franklyn, Eſq; one of the members of his majeſty's council, for this iſland, on an indictment for the murder of the late gov. Young. He was honourably acquitted, altho' unexpectedly deprived of two material witneſſes; but the evidence on the part of the crown could not ſupport the indictment. The jury hardly went out of court.

On Tueſday evening laſt, the ſnow ——, capt. Crockett, who put into Bequia, on her paſſage from Grenada to Tobago, was cut out of that harbour, by a ſmall pirate ſchooner, who, the evening before, had cut a ſmall veſſel out of Carriouacou, with 64 bales of cotton on board. It is imagined the ſnow has been retaken by his majeſty's ſhip the Cygnet, who was ſeen chaſing her the next day, to leeward of this iſland; and what gives us great reaſon to believe ſo, is, the captain of the pirate, (imagining ſhe might be brought in here) having landed the mate of the ſnow, who he had taken on board of his veſſel, with a letter propoſing an exchange of priſoners. Mr. Charles Warner and Dr. Wood, of Bequia, were on board the ſnow when ſhe was cut out, and are carried to St. Lucia.

BOSTON, *July* 7.

By the Heſſian priſoners arrived here laſt Wedneſday we learn, that the recruits ſent from Heſſe were far from being volunteers—they were forced into the ſervice; and many of them impriſon'd before they embarked. This violence occaſioned great fermentations and tumults among the people; which their knaviſh and arbitrary prince was not able to ſuppreſs without great difficulty. His ſubjects privately call him the ſoul-ſeller. He baſely traffics for the blood of his people. Bleſſed fruit of arbitrary power! and yet but a feint image of what America would have been reduced to, had the Britiſh tyranny been eſtabliſhed here.

When theſe raw recruits came away, there were no more than twelve regiments, and very thin ones, left in all the principality of Heſſe. Theſe Germans will ſoon make good ſettlers in America; and Britain is ſending over, at an immenſe expence, her own people and foreigners, to compenſate for the numbers her tyranny and unparalleled cruelty have deſtroyed in America.

NEW-YORK, *July* 14.

Laſt week the hon. brig. gen. Leſlie, had the misfortune by a ſtone turning under his foot, on Staten-Iſland, to break his leg, but is in a fair way of doing well. Tis a public loſs at this critical time to be deprived of the ſervice of this able and experienced commander.

Died, in this city, on Sunday the 16th inſtant, of a wound he received in the late action in New-Jerſey, Mr. Edward Kerin, volunteer in the 22d light company, ſon to Terence Kerin, Eſq; of this place, in the 27th year of his age; his loſs is as much lamented on account of his private virtue, as for his courage and bravery, by which he diſtinguiſhed himſelf on every occaſion.

Monday laſt eleven tranſports with proviſions for the army, arrived here from Cork, and about 500 recruits for the different regiments now in America: they ſailed from Cork the 6th of May, and parted with a brig to the ſouthward of Bermuda bound for St. Auguſtine.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 22.

Copy of a letter from general ST. CLAIR *to* CONGRESS, *dated Fort-Edward, July* 14, 1777.

SIR,

CONGRESS may probably think it extraordinay, that ſo much time ſhould have elapſed before they heard from me, after a ſtep of ſuch conſequence as the evacuation of the poſts that had been entruſted to my care; but it was not in my power to write whilſt on the march to this place. I am ſorry to find that my letter to general Schuyler, the night the evacuation took place, has not come to his hands, as for want of that, though he has doubtleſs informed congreſs of the matter, he could not give them the reaſons that induced it; they were theſe:—

Seeing that the poſts of Ticonderoga and Mount-Independence were nearly inveſted, and having intelligence, by my ſpies, that they would be compleatly ſo in twenty-four hours, when we ſhould be cut off from all poſſibility of ſuccour: That the batteries of the enemy were ready to open, and the whole of our encampment, on the Ticonderoga ſide expoſed to their fire: Conſidering, at the ſame time, the weakneſs of the garriſon, that the effective numbers were not ſufficient to man one half of the works, and that conſequently the whole muſt be upon conſtant duty, which they could not poſſibly long ſuſtain, and that of courſe the places with the garriſon muſt inevitably in a very few days fall into the enemy's hands, I ſaw no alternative but endeavouring to evacuate them, and bring off the army. Whereupon I called the general officers together, to take their ſentiments: They were unanimouſly of opinion, that the places ſhould be evacuated without the leaſt loſs of time, and it was accordingly ſet about that night, the fifth inſtant. After embarking in boats as much of our cannon, proviſions and ſtores, as was poſſible, with the boats which were ordered to Skeenſborough, I ſent col. Long, an active, diligent, good officer, to take the command there, with his regiment and the invalids, until I ſhould join him with the army, which was to march to that place by Caſtleton. The body of the army reached Caſtleton the next evening, thirty miles from Ticonderoga, and twelve from Skeenſborough; but the rear-guard, under the command of col. Warner, which, with the ſtragglers and infirm, amounted to near twelve hundred, ſtopped ſhort of that place ſix miles, and were next morning attacked by a ſtrong detachment the enemy had ſent to hang upon our rear and retard our march: Two regiments of militia, who had left us the evening before, and had halted about two miles from col. Warner, were immediately ordered to his aſſiſtance, but, to my great ſurpriſe, they marched directly down to me; at the ſame time I received information [illegible] the enemy were in poſſeſſion of

Skeensborough, and had cut off all our boats and armed veſſels. This obliged me to change my route, that I might not be put betwixt two fires, and at the ſame time be able to bring off col. Warner, to whom I ſent orders, if he found the enemy too ſtrong, to retreat to Rutland, where he would find me to cover him, that place lying nearly at an equal diſtance from both: Before my orders reached him his party was diſperſed, after having for a conſiderable time ſuſtained a very warm engagement, in which the enemy ſuffered ſo much that they purſued but a ſmall diſtance:—Our loſs I cannot aſcertain, but believe it does not exceed forty killed and wounded. About two hundred of the party have joined me at Rutland and ſince, but great numbers of them are ſtill miſſing, and I ſuſpect have got down into New England by the way of Number-Four. After a very fatiguing march of ſeven days, in which the army ſuffered much from bad weather and want of proviſions, I joined general Schuyler the 31th inſtant.

It was my original plan to retreat to this place, that I might be betwixt gen. Burgoyne and the inhabitants, and that the militia might have ſomething in this quarter to collect to; it is now effected, and the militia are coming in, ſo that I have the moſt ſanguine hopes that the progreſs of the enemy will be checked, and I may yet have the ſatisfaction to experience, that although I have loſt a poſt, I have eventually ſaved a ſtate.

Perhaps I may be cenſured, by thoſe who are unacquainted with the ſituation I was in, for not ſooner calling the militia to my aſſiſtance. I think I informed congreſs that I could not do that for want of proviſions; and as ſoon as I got a ſupply I did call for them, and was joined by near nine hundred the day before the evacuation, but they came from home ſo ill provided that they could not, nor did not propoſe to ſtay with me but a few days. The two Maſſachuſetts regiments of militia likewiſe, which compoſed part of the garriſon, gave me notice, that their time expired in two days, and they intended then to go home. In vain did I beg of their officers to exert every influence they had over them, and from their ſubſequent behaviour, I am fully perſuaded the officers are moſt to blame. They kept with me, however, for two days on the march, but their conduct was ſo licentious and diſorderly, and their example beginning to affect the Continental troops, I was conſtrained to ſend them off.

Incloſed is a copy of the council of war, in which you will find the principles upon which the retreat was undertaken. As I found all the general officers ſo fully of opinion that it ſhould be done immediately, I forbore to mention to them many circumſtances which might have influenced them, and which I ſhould have laid before them, had they been of different ſentiments; for I was, and ſtill am, ſo firmly convinced of the neceſſity, as well as the propriety of it, that I believe I ſhould have ventured upon it had they been every one againſt it.

I have the utmoſt confidence in the candour of congreſs, and perſuade myſelf, notwithſtanding the loſs they have ſuſtained, when they have impartially conſidered, that I was poſted with little more than two thouſand men in a place that required ten thouſand to defend it; that theſe two thouſand were ill equipped, and worſe armed, not above one bayonet in ten, an arm eſſential in the defence of lines; that with theſe two thouſand I have made good a retreat from under the noſe of an army at leaſt four times their numbers, and have them now betwixt the enemy and the country, ready to act againſt them, that my conduct will appear at leaſt not deſerving cenſure.

I have the honour to be, &c.

AR. ST. CLAIR.

P. S. The enemy's force, from the beſt accounts, is 3,500 Britiſh, 4,000 Brunſwick and Heſſe-Hanau, 200 Indians, and 200 Canadians.

The honourable JOHN HANCOCK, *Eſq.*

At a council of general officers held at Ticonderoga, July 5, 1777,

PRESENT,

Major-general ST. CLAIR,
Brigadier-general DE ROCHE FERMOY,
Brigadier-general POOR.
Brigadier-general PATTERSON,
Colonel commandant LONG.

GENERAL St. Clair repreſented to the council, that as there is every reaſon to believe that the batteries of the enemy are ready to open upon the Ticonderoga ſide, and that the camp is very much expoſed to their fire, and to be enfiladed on all quarters; and as there is alſo reaſon to expect an attack upon Ticonderoga and Mount-Independence at the ſame time, in which caſe neither could draw any ſupport from the other; he deſires their opinion, whether it would be moſt proper to remove the tents to the low ground where they would be leſs expoſed, and wait the attack at the Ticonderoga lines, or whether the whole of the troops ſhould be drawn over to Mount-Independence, the more effectually to provide for the defence of that poſt.

At the ſame time the general begged leave to inform them, that the whole of our force conſiſted of two thouſand and eighty-nine effective rank and file, including one hundred and twenty-four artificers unarmed, beſides the corps of artillery, and about nine hundred militia that have joined us, and cannot ſtay but a few days.

The council were unanimouſly of opinion, that it is impoſſible with our force to defend Ticonderoga and Mount-Independence, and that the troops, cannon and ſtores ſhould be removed this night, if poſſible, to Mount-Independence.

2d Whether, after the diviſion of the army at Ticonderoga have retreated to Mount-Independence, we ſhall be in a ſituation to defend that poſt, or in caſe it cannot be defended, if a retreat into the country will be practicable.

The council are unanimouſly of opinion, that, as the enemy have already nearly ſurrounded us, and there remains nothing more to inveſt us completely but their occupying the neck of land betwixt the lakes and the eaſt creek, which is not more than a quarter of a mile over, and poſſeſſing themſelves of the Narrows betwixt us and Skeenborough, and thereby cutting off all communication with the country; a retreat ought to be undertaken as ſoon as poſſible, and that we ſhall be very fortunate to effect it.

Signed, A. ST. CLAIR, Maj. Gen.
DE ROCHE FERMOY, B. G.
ENOCH POOR, B. G.
JOHN PATTERSON, B. G.
Colonel Commandant LONG.

A true copy taken from the original.
ISAAC BUDD DUNN, A. D. C.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bourdeaux, to his friend in this city, dated May 17, 1777.

"I have the honour of adviſing you of our arrival in this city in good health, after having been two months on the road, and ſuffered all thoſe blaſts Neptune when irritated is capable of inflicting.

"We took a prize the 18th of April, the other ſide of the Azores, that left Glaſgow the 4th of the ſame month, ſhe had on board two paſſengers, one of whom was a miniſter, going to lake Champlain, the ſhip was going to Quebec, this ſame miniſter told us news the moſt diſagreeable, viz.

"That the count d'Artois, the king's brother, was in London very well received at that court, and probably was adjuſting meaſures to reduce the continent of America; that Mr. Deane had wrote a very ſpirited letter to lord Stormont, ambaſſador at our court, propoſing to him an exchange of ſome priſoners he named, for others detained in England, and that the terms of this letter being very ſpirited, the ſaid lord had ſent the ſame to his court, who returned it to him, ordering him to ſhew it to M. de St. Jermain, and demand ſatisfaction for ſo great an inſolence offered an ambaſſador; that in this interval Mr. Deane had been aſſaſſinated in his coach between Paris and Verſailles; upon which Mr. Franklin having ſolicited the court to make ſearch after the murderers, he had received orders to leave Paris in 24 hours, and France in four days, in conſequence, it was believed, he was gone to Vienna; moreover, that all American veſſels had received orders to go out and evacuate all the ports of France, and that all that might in future arrive ſhould not ſtay more than twenty-four hours.—We believed, ſir, this news, the rather, becauſe the Glaſgow Gazettes were produced, which poſitively aſſerted it: The remainder of our voyage was paſſed in the greateſt ſorrow, but we were agreeably ſurpriſed, when, upon our arrival, we learned the contrary, and that all the news was as favourable as could be expected, a declaration of war excepted.

"The news is, that Meſſrs. Franklin and Deane are well, and always well received at court, both by prince and lords. Your gentlemen at Paris have commiſſioned three privateers, and one of them has taken a packet-boat, ſo ſays a private letter from Amſterdam, a merchant ſhewed me yeſterday on the exchange.

"We did not know to what to attribute the detention of the letters of the 29th of April from London, but we juſt learn, that the packet-boat, which carried them, was taken the 2d of this month, at half after eight at night, by an American privateer, as high as Graveſend, near the ſouthern point of Holland. He diſcharged the paſſengers and crew, but he has brought in the veſſel, effects, and mail, directed for this country, Germany, and the north. The mail was eſcorted by an officer of the American privateer, and conducted to Paris, where it is ſuppoſed it was given to the American envoys there."

Extract of a letter from the ſame place, dated May 17.

"I have juſt ſeen a private letter, dated the 12th of this month, from Breſt, which ſays, to-morrow a fleet of 13 ſail of the line will leave this port, their deſtination unknown."

Extract of a letter from France, dated May 19, 1777.

"There are two prizes taken by capt. Guſtavus Cunningham, and ſent into Dunkirk, one of them a Harwich packet, bound to Helvoet, on board of which they took the mail and a king's meſſenger, alſo 70,000l. ſterling, in ſpecie, all which they took proper care of. Several merchant veſſels are arrived here and at Bourdeaux, loaded with tobacco, their names I do not know."

Extract of a letter from general WASHINGTON *to* CONGRESS, *dated, camp at the Clowe, July 16, 1777.*

"SIR,

"I beg leave to congratulate congreſs on the captivity of major-general Preſcot, and one of his aids.—The particulars of this fortunate event you will find in the incloſed extract of a letter this minute received from general Spencer, which, I preſume, are at large in the packet Mr. Greenleaf will deliver. Lieut. col. Barton, with the ſmall handful under his command, who conducted the enterprize, have great merit."

Extract of a letter from major general Spencer, dated Providence, July 11, 1777.

"SIR,

"I have the pleaſure to congratulate your honour, and the honourable continental congreſs, on the late ſucceſs of lieut. col. Barton, who with the number of forty, including captains Adams and Phillips, and a number of brave officers, laſt night went on Rhode-Iſland and brought off major-general Preſcot, and major William Barrington, one of his aid-de-camps, and the ſentry at the general's door, all that were at the general's quarter. This was done with ſuch prudence that no alarm was given to the enemy until our party had got near to the main, on their return. They are now in this town.

"Col. Barton went with his party in four whale-boats from Warwick-Neck, about ten miles by water to the weſt ſide of the iſland, landed about half way from Newport to Briſtol-Ferry, then marched one mile to the general's quarters, returned again to Warwick, and had the good fortune to eſcape the diſcovery of the enemy's guard boats, although ſeveral ſhips of war lay round in thoſe parts. Several attempts of this nature have been made without any loſs on our ſide, and with ſome ſmall ſucceſs. The above named capt. Phillips, ſome time ſince, with a party of about twenty, brought off one enſign Clark of the 43d regiment, now a priſoner. Another party attacked one of the enemy's guards, diſperſed them, killed three, and wounded one. We have had ſeveral deſerters from the Britiſh regiments."

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

We hear from Georgia, that col. Elbert made deſcent upon Eaſt-Florida, with the brigade under his command, and after ſome ſucceſsful ſkirmiſhing with the enemy, in which he took ſome priſoners and a number of negroes, returned with the brigade ſafe into Georgia. That gen. M'Intoſh was entirely recovered of the wounds he ſome time ago received in an engagement with the enemy, and lately in a duel with governor Gwinnett. That a privateer from that ſtate had lately taken four prizes, one of which had a large number of dollars on board.

Extract of a letter from Middletown, July 20.

"This morning at half paſt 10 o'clock the enemy's fleet appeared in New-York Narrows, on their way to Sandy-Hook. This evening at ſun-down there were under the point of the Hook, and coming down, 160 ſail, as near as we could count. It is beyond a doubt that ſome of them have troops on board, but to what amount cannot pretend to ſay. I ſhall carefully attend their motions till they ſail, and as long as they continue in ſight; ſhould they bear to the ſouthward, ſhall give you the earlieſt intelligence."

By a gentleman from Boſton we are informed, that captains Manly and M'Neil, in two continental frigates, have taken the Fox frigate of 36 guns, on the banks of Newfoundland. M'Neil's ſhip is put into Boſton to refit. They manned the Fox immediately, and fifty of her hands entered on board the two American ſhips.

Extract of a letter from Shrewſbury, dated July 23.

"On Sunday the 20th inſt. I had the honour of informing you that 160 ſail of the enemy's fleet had come from the Watering-Place, and lay in Sandy-Hook bay. On Monday morning fifteen tranſports and men of war joined them, and about ten o'clock eighty ſmall brigs, ſchooners, and ſloops came out of the Narrows, and joined the grand fleet. On Tueſday they lay ſtill. But this morning, at half paſt ſix, the ſignal gun for ſailing was fired, the wind N. W. and at ſeven they began to get under way, and ſtood for ſea. After they got clear of the Hook, they ſteered a S. E. courſe, under a very eaſy ſail, in three diviſions. I attended their motions until ſun down, and perceived very little difference in their courſe, ſometimes appearing to ſteer a little to the eaſtward, and at other times ſomewhat to the ſouthward.

"By a deſerter from on board the tranſport ſhip America, I am this morning informed, that ſome part of general Howe's army, which croſſed from this ſtate to Staten-Iſland, have been ſent to New-York. He cannot ſay what number, but thinks not exceeding five hundred. He alſo informs that the remainder, except two Heſſian regiments, which are left as a guard upon the iſland, are embarked on board this fleet."

Camp, Morris-Town, July 8, 1777.

EXTRACT from GENERAL ORDERS.

The court, of which col. Broadhead was preſident, appointed to enquire into the conduct of the artillery officers, viz. capt. Euſtace, and his officers, and capt. lieut. Archibald, whoſe pieces were loſt in the action of the 26th ult. report, that having examined officers (whoſe names they mention) relative thereto, they are of opinion that capt. Euſtace and his officers behaved with becoming bravery and good conduct during the whole action, and that the loſs of the field pieces was inevitable, they being left in the rear unſupported. Alſo, that capt. Gibbs Jones, and the officers under his command, behaved with becoming bravery and good conduct during the whole action; and the loſs of the piece commanded by capt. lieut. Edward Archibald was inevitable, it being in the rear unſupported.

The officers concerned beg the printers to publiſh this through the United States.

(Continued from our laſt.)

In CONGRESS, *June 10, 1777.*

RESOLVED,

XI. That the purchaſing commiſſaries deliver live ſtock, and other proviſions, required by the commiſſary or ſeveral deputy commiſſaries general of iſſues, at ſuch places as they ſhall reſpectively direct.

XII. That the deputy commiſſary general of purchaſes in each diſtrict ſhall ſpecially appoint one or more aſſiſtants to purchaſe live ſtock, who ſhall cauſe it be branded on the horns of all cattle, by them purchaſed, the number and initial letters of their names reſpectively, and ſhall alſo have power to employ drovers and a perſon at each place, to which they may reſpectively be directed to ſend cattle, to receive, kill and deliver the ſame as hereafter directed.

XIII. That each drove of live ſtock, or quantity of proviſions or other ſtores, that may be ſent to any poſt, place or magazine, by any purchaſer, ſhall be accompanied with duplicate invoices, taken from the entries directed to be made in the books of the purchaſing commiſſaries, one of which, together with the live-ſtock or other ſtores, ſhall be delivered at ſuch poſt, place or magazine, to the perſon appointed to receive live-ſtock, or to the iſſuing commiſſaries reſpectively, who, on the other, ſhall give his receipt for the articles received, to be tranſmitted to the purchaſer by the perſon delivering the ſaid articles; provided that if any live ſtock, under the care of the drover, ſhall be wanted at any other poſt than that to which they were ordered, the purchaſer's deputy at ſuch poſt may detain them, taking a copy of the invoice, as far as it reſpects the live-ſtock detained and giving his receipt for the ſame on the back of the ſaid invoice, ſpecifying their marks and numbers, and the perſon to whom the reſidue may be delivered, ſhall give his receipt therefor on the ſame invoice, and detain the other for his uſe as aforeſaid.

XIV. That each drove of live-ſtock ſhall be killed under the direction of the purchaſer's deputy receiving the ſame, who ſhall weigh and deliver the meat to the commiſſary of iſſues of the reſpective poſt, together with duplicates of the invoice left by the drover, entering in the eighth column the weight of the quarters of the ſeveral creatures; in the ninth, the weight of the hide; in the tenth, the weight of the tallow; and at the foot of each invoice, the number of heads and tongues. And the commiſſary of iſſues ſhall endorſe his receipt on one of the invoices and deliver it to the deputy aforeſaid, who ſhall return it to the purchaſer as his voucher, and to enable him to fill up the eighth, ninth, and tenth columns of the entries in his book; and the other ſhall be kept by the iſſuing commiſſary for his own uſe.

XV. That the commiſſary-general of purchaſes

shall contract by himself, or the respective deputy commissaries general, with one or more persons in each district, to make or supply a sufficient quantity of vinegar for the use of the army.

XVI. That the deputy commissaries general of purchases take special care to procure full supplies of vegetables, as being essentially necessary to the health of the army; and they are respectively empowered and directed, with the advice of the commander in chief, or commander of the respective district, to hire land therein, and raise such quantities of vegetables as are wanted and cannot be otherwise procured for the army; and for this purpose, to employ suitable persons to conduct, and labourers to assist in carrying on the said business.

XVII That the commissary general of purchases shall, from time to time, apply to congress for all the money wanted in his department, and shall make the necessary advances to the respective deputy commissaries general, calling them to account as often as he shall judge it necessary; and the deputy commissaries general shall, in like manner, make advances of the money received of the said commissary general, to their respective assistants, and call them to account as aforesaid.

XVIII. That the commissary and deputy commissaries general of purchases and issues shall respectively be accountable for the conduct of the officers of their own appointment; and all the accounts of purchases and issues shall, once in six months, be settled by the respective commissaries general with the proper commissioners of accounts; each account of purchases to be vouched by the several bills and receipts of the venders, specifying the cost, and the receipts of the issuing commissaries, shewing the delivery of all articles therein charged; and each account of issues by the victualling returns hereafter directed to be made; and receipts for all provisions charged therein as rations, or sent by the respective issuing commissary to any other. And the commissaries general shall produce the monthly returns of the several purchasing and issuing commissaries, to be used by the commissioners in adjusting their respective accounts.

XIX. That the commissaries general of purchases and issues, and their respective deputies, for neglect of duty, or other offences in their respective offices, shall be subject to military arrest and trial, by order of the commander in chief, or any general officer commanding a division of the army, post or department, where such neglect of duty or offence may happen; and the respective assistants of the deputy commissaries general of purchases and issues shall, for the same causes, be liable to military arrest as commissioned officers in the army, by any general officer, or any officer commanding at a detached post to which such assistants may be assigned.

XX. That the commissary general of issues shall superintend the respective deputy commissaries general, and assign to each a separate district, and have full powers to suspend them and appoint others for a time, as already appointed for the commissary general of purchases.

XXI. That every issuing commissary shall enter in distinct pages of the book mentioned in the ninth article, each species of provisions or other stores received by him, including the provisions delivered by other issuing commissaries or the present commissary general, and the same entries shall be made with respect to these, as therein are directed, when provisions are received from the purchasers; excepting that the prices and cost of articles delivered by the said commissaries may be omitted.

(To be continued.)

ANNAPOLIS, JULY 29, 1777.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, July 26, 1777.

"The fleet, near 300 sail, is gone to sea; a few days will determine whither bound. Their force is so great that, wherever they go, they must do a great deal of mischief before our army can come up with them. The advantages their fleet gives them, makes it necessary to give the utmost attention to the militia.

"it is with pleasure I inform you of the capture of the Fox, a British frigate of 36 guns, by Manly and M'Neil. The fact is certain, but we have not yet the particulars of the engagement."

Mr. GREEN, *July 13, 1777.*

ON the 10th inst. you printed a bill, which passed the Delegates, but not the Senate; with a view, no doubt, to public discussion. I approve this mode of discussing important points, because it tends to prevent hasty inconsiderate proceedings, which are dangerous to the state, and very contrary to that cool deliberate attention, which, in this day of trouble, we expect from the men, in whom we have placed, for a time, that most serious and important of all trusts, the making of laws to bind us. I therefore, who am deeply interested in the state, and hold an office in it, although neither a Senator nor a Delegate, shall begin this discussion; hoping thereby, to call forth the remarks of abler men.

Our Declaration of Rights § 15 is "That retrospective "laws, punishing facts committed before the existence "of such laws, and *by them only declared criminal*, are "oppressive, unjust, and incompatible with liberty; "wherefore, no *ex post facto* law ought to be made."

The bill is "That no person who fled from this state "since the 14th of August 1775, and did not subscribe "the association, unless he shall return to this state "within twelve months from the end of this present "session shall ever return to this state*."

It appears to me by this, that the leaving our state, between the 14th of August 1775, and the last session of assembly, without having signed the association, is, *by that bill only declared criminal*. And if so, the bill deviates from the declaration of rights.

The same declaration § 21 is, "That no freeman "ought to be taken, or imprisoned, or disseised of his "freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or "*exiled*, or in any manner destroyed, or deprived of "his life, liberty, or property, but *by the judgment of "his peers or by the law of the land*."

The bill seems to deviate from this also; because, should it pass into a law, persons would be *exiled*, who might never know the law; or knowing it, and desiring to return, might not have the power, for, although they should be kept away by necessity, and might be able to prove it, yet after twelve months, they could never appear in any of our courts, to answer for themselves, and receive *the judgment of their peers*, being prejudged to *exile*, without a *jury-trial*, not by the law of the land, but by an *ex post facto law*.

It surely is right, that the law should be the same, to all persons in the same predicament. Yet the bill directs *the justices at August court annually* to assess the estates of (fugitives of all ages, I suppose to be intended, although they seem to be omitted in the enacting clause, unless in respect of entering their names, and) resident non-jurors, *in any sum*, not exceeding five per cent; the execution whereof, being committed to the opinions of such various men, the assessments would probably be unequal. To say nothing of the different degrees of evidence, which in the important affair of banishment, different justices might require, to prove fugitives to be non-associators; for although the association papers may well prove who *have associated*, I do not know whether those of them which have been carefully preserved can prove who *have not associated*, to the entire satisfaction of a justice, who knows himself to be put by oath into the presence of God, to judge his fellow creatures justly, honestly, and faithfully. The mode proposed by the bill, of assessing annually at August court, the estates of non-jurors lying in other counties, seems impracticable, in those cases, where such non-jurors reside in a county, the court whereof is held *after* that of the county where the property lies.

I have now done what I think my duty, by giving my opinion on those parts of the bill which appear to me exceptionable. That allegiance or fidelity is due only to the country wherein we live, and by the constitution whereof our civil rights are secured from arbitrary power, is very clear: Also, that those who refuse their personal aid, in defence of the state, ought to pay out of their property, an equivalent therefor, to the others who give their personal aid, and that the General Assembly are the only fit judges of that equivalent, is equally clear to me. But the General Assembly cannot, I apprehend, make laws repugnant to the Bill of Rights, or the Constitution; for on these (being the fundamentals of our new civil society) our allegiance to the state is founded.

SIDNEY.

* * *Just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,* PROCEEDINGS *of the* SENATE, FEBRUARY SESSION.

ALSO

LAWS *passed* LAST SESSION *of the General Assembly.*

July 25, 1777.

THE drawing of the LOWER-MARLBOROUGH ACADEMY LOTTERY will begin on Thursday the fourteenth day of August next.—Such of the managers as may have any tickets unsold, are desired to send them in by Monday the eleventh.—On the day preceding the drawing, the students will perform their exercises, which had been postponed on account of the small-pox. The exhibition will begin at three o'clock in the afternoon.

To be SOLD,

THAT large three story BRICK HOUSE, in Chester-Town, late the property of Dr. William Murray. It is situated in the most public and pleasant part of the town; has large commodious buildings adjoining, well adapted for any kind of public business.—For terms apply to Mr. John Galloway, in Chester-Town, or to

tf JAMES MURRAY, in Annapolis.

TO be SOLD, by public sale, on the 22d day of August next, at the store of the late Mr. James Hoggan, merchant, in Bladensburg, for ready money, all his EFFECTS and wearing apparel.

All persons indebted to him, or to whom he is indebted, are desired to settle the same with Mr. Joseph Noble Baynes, at Bladensburg, or with

ALEX. HAMILTON, Executor.

The creditors will not forget, that the vouchers for their claims must be legally authenticated, before they can be paid.

Prince-George's county, July 22, 1777.

To be LEASED, for several years,

ONE hundred acres of LAND, lying in, or near, the centre of that well known valuable tract of land, called Darnal's Grove, it being part of the same tract, and distinguished by the name of Samuel's-Choice. There are, on the premises, a dwelling-house 24 feet by 16, almost new, planked above and below, with a brick chimney, &c. a new tobacco house 40 feet by 24, a kitchen, and other convenient out-houses, a very good apple orchard, containing between three and four hundred trees of the very best sort; there are also many other kinds of fruit-trees, such as peach-trees, cherry-trees, &c.

Any person, having an inclination to lease the aforesaid premises, may be immediately acquainted with the terms, by applying to the subscriber,

SAMUEL DUVALL BECK.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. James Maccubbin deceased, are desired to come and pay off their accounts, and all persons who have just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in properly proved. 3w

WILLIAM WOODWARD, administrator of James Maccubbin deceased

Annapolis, July 29, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to the late Dr. JOHN SHAW, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to make immediate payment, as this is the last time of asking, and may depend that suits will be brought against them without further notice.

ISAAC HARRIS, } Executors.
RUTH HARRIS, }

Prince-George's county, July 23, 1777.

WILLIAM WATERS takes this method to desire all those whose accounts have been standing with him unsettled twelve months, to make immediate payment, which will prevent trouble and expence to them as well as to himself. tf

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Charles county, July 21, 1777.

WHEREAS ELISABETH, the wife of the subscriber, for seventeen months past, hath absented herself from my bed and board, and from the tender affection I have had for her, have made several offers of reconciliation, which have always proved abortive, and do now find that she intends to confiscate the small remains of my property left on hand:—I do hereby caution all persons whatever from crediting her, the said Elisabeth, on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting, from this date, until a proper reconciliation takes place between us, of which (if it should happen) proper notice shall be given.

w3 JOHN CLARKE.

July 22, 1777.

DESERTED from my company, about five weeks ago, a certain JOHN BROWN, born in England, came into this country when he was a boy, and lived for some time past at Mr. Oliver Burch's, in Charles county, near Brian-Town; he is rather under the common size, remarkable honest look; it is needless to describe his dress, as he received the bounty money, which has enabled him to change his dress. Whoever secures the said deserter, and will deliver him to me, at Piscataway, or to any of the officers belonging to the first Maryland regiment, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency.

JOHN HANCOCK BEANES,
Capt. 1st Maryland regiment.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Elk-Ridge, Anne-Arundel county, near Green's mill, Patuxent river, July 7, 1777.

RAN away from the subscriber, a convict servant man, named GEORGE HOLT, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, light sandy hair tossed back, has a weakness in one of his thumbs: Had on a country hat half worn, and a coarse country shirt almost new, one linsey jacket with a yellow cotton cape and one striped ditto with yellow metal buttons, coarse striped country trowlers, old shoes newly sealed, old stockings black and blue, an old razor, and an old day-book with his name in many places in it. It is imagined he has forged a pass and will endeavour to get on board some vessel. Whoever secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have ten dollars reward, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid, by me,

w11 WILLIAM RAY, jun.

THERE is at the plantation of Ely Elder, living near Thomas Ricketts's tavern, on Elk-Ridge, a sorrel mare 4 years old, about 14 hands and one inch high, has a star in her forehead, and snip on her nose, her two hind feet white, has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again, by proving property and paying charges. w3

ANY person or persons, who will undertake the STOCKING of MUSKETS for this STATE, may have any number, and all the materials found, by applying to

JOHN SHAW, Annapolis.

Wanted, a quantity of OLD BRASS, for which a good price will be given.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform all persons indebted to THOMAS HARWOOD and JOHN BRICE, or to himself, that constant attendance will be given in the LOAN OFFICE at Annapolis, for the purpose of receiving payment or satisfactory settlements, for all monies due them, and, as long indulgences have been given them, hopes regard will be paid to this notice, as it may prevent a great deal of trouble, and will very much oblige their

Humble servant,

tf THO. HARWOOD, jun.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the trustees of Messrs. BARNES and RIDGATE will make a second dividend among their creditors, under the trust deed, on the second Tuesday of August next, in Port-Tobacco, at which time and place the said creditors are desired to attend, to receive their respective proportions.

Annapolis, July 22, 1777.

ALL persons indebted to me on judgments of court heretofore obtained, and which remain unsettled, and on bond, note, or open account, are hereby required to make immediate payment. Those who neglect to do so, will oblige me to bring suits against them in a very short time, without further notice.

3w THO. BROOKE HODGKIN.

Baltimore, July 16, 1777.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from capt. Jacob Brice's company, of the 3d regiment of Maryland troops, commanded by col. M. Gist, the two following men, viz.

JOHN DUNBAR, an Irishman, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, short black curling hair, has a black eye, which he got lately by fighting, and a black patch above his eye: Had on a blue coat, torn on the right shoulder, a light coloured cloth jacket with gold vellum holes, buckskin breeches worked on the front, white cotton stockings, pumps, and silver buckles, and wears his hat like a sailor.

WILLIAM SALLY, an Irishman, five feet seven or eight inches high, fair complexion, a little pitted with the small-pox, light hair tied behind, and likewise has a black eye: Had on a short brown jacket with metal buttons, buckskin breeches, white yarn stockings, long quartered pumps, and silver buckles, has his hat cocked in the military taste, and has much the appearance of a soldier.

Whoever apprehends the said deserters, and confines them in any gaol in the United States, shall have the above reward, or twenty dollars for each, and if brought to Baltimore, all reasonable charges paid, by

JACOB BRICE, captain.

WANTED,

A MILLER, capable of managing a merchant mill. Such a person may meet with encouragement by applying to the printer.

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* *The words which follow are perplexing:* "*And if "such person shall return to this state within or* after *the "twelve months aforesaid and shall* not take" *the oath of fidelity, he shall be imprisoned for life, and forfeit his estate. But suppose he should return* after *the said time, and* take *the oath!*

Lower Marlborough Academy, June 28, 1777.

THE TUTORS of this ACADEMY, considering the difficulty of procuring convenient BOARD for the STUDENTS, and the high price thereof, and desirous of applying some remedy to the inconvenience, and thereby render the seminary under their care as extensively useful as possible, have, by the advice of a number of the trustees, provided a proper and convenient boarding-house for the reception of such young gentlemen as shall choose to reside therein, on the following plan, viz.—Every student to provide his bed and bedding, and upon his admission, to pay the sum of fifteen pounds into the hands of the tutors, to be expended in procuring provisions and other necessaries for house-keeping; that the whole expence of boarding be equally levied on all the students, at the expiration of the year; and that just and regular accounts be kept by one of the tutors, to be open to the inspection of the friends of any of the students.—By this plan it is expected that the price of board will not only be considerably reduced, but that great advantages will accrue to the student from being constantly under the eye of the tutors.—Provision will be taken at the current price, if delivered at the boarding house, for the proportion of any of the boarders, or any part of it. The Latin and Greek languages, and all the most useful and ornamental sciences, are taught in this academy, at the moderate price of five pounds per annum, by

STEPHEN B. BALCH, A. B. of Nassau-Hall.
THOMAS LLOYD, of Trinity college, Dublin.

And the English language, writing and arithmetic, at forty shillings per annum, by JOHN NICHOLES.

Annapolis, June 18, 1777.

STRAYED from the plantation of Richard Burland, on the north side of Severn river, about five or six weeks ago, a large valuable red COW, with remarkable large horns, which grow almost upright; she gave milk when she went away, and may be known in the neighbourhood by her having a very short tail. Any person who will deliver her at the plantation from whence she strayed, shall receive 20s. reward. tf

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STOLEN or strayed, some time before Christmas last, from Dr. Alexander Hamil. Smith's lot, in Frederick-Town, a dark bay HORSE, near fourteen hands high, paces and trots, branded on the near buttock and shoulder SB, the brand on his buttock not very perceivable, some part of one of his hind hoofs white. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to Dr. Alexander Hamil. Smith, in Frederick-Town, shall receive six dollars reward, and if brought home to the subscriber, living near Herring-Bay, eight dollars.

w6 SAMUEL BIRCKHEAD.

May 6, 1777.

PATAPSCO SLITTING-MILL.

THIS is to inform the public, that the subscriber's MILL is compleatly finished, and now at work, where he sells NAIL RODS of all sorts, SHEET IRON, thick and thin, and HOOPING of any breadth or thickness, upon as good terms as they can be procured in any of the United States.

tf WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

N. B. A number of NAILORS are wanted, to whom great encouragement will be given, by W. W.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

THE subscriber, having the management of the TAN-YARD belonging to this state, will give encouraging prices for any quantity of sound green or dried hides, delivered in this city; where proper encouragement will be given to a good tanner, and the best price paid for shoe thread, by

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

Annapolis, June 3, 1777.

BROKE GAOL last night, the following prisoners, viz.

THOMAS BYRNE, committed on suspicion of forgery, about five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, long visaged, black short hair: Had on, when he made his escape, a felt hat, red silk handkerchief spotted with white, an old blue coat with short skirts, a light coloured cloth jacket, regimental made, with buttons marked $\frac{a}{M}$ country made shoes, with a remarkable small pair of brass buckles in them.

NEGRO JEM, under sentence of death, about five feet nine inches high, between fifty and sixty years of age, and has a lump on his forehead something like a wen: Had on, when he made his escape, a light-coloured coat, turned up with white.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, committed for want of security for his good behaviour, about 30 years of age, 5 feet ten inches high, has short light coloured hair, is of a ruddy complexion, and has thick lips: He is much given to liquor, and when intoxicated therewith is exceedingly abusive.—Any person who apprehends any of the above persons, and secures them, so that they may be had again, shall receive five pounds reward for any or each of them.

Also committed to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man, named ISAAC, formerly the property of the above Joseph Williams, and says he belongs to Benjamin Darby, of Montgomery county. His master is hereby requested to take him away and pay charges.

tf THOMAS DEALE, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

St. Mary's county, July 4, 1777.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, on Wednesday the 18th of June last, a dull-sorrel pacing STONE HORSE, about 14 hands high, three years old, has a feather on each jaw, and has lost his left eye. A reward of forty dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, living near St. Clement's-Bay, or secure him so that I may get him again.

w2 ARTHUR THOMPSON.

NECESSITY obliges me to request all persons indebted from the sale of the estate of Thomas Stockett, late of Anne-Arundel county, whether by bond, note, or open account, to come and make immediate payment, as no farther indulgence can be given. Those who neglect the above request may depend on having suits commenced against them, by the first day of September next, without respect to persons.

3w T. N. STOCKETT, Executor.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

Calvert county, June 18, 1777.

RAN away, the first of last month, a negro man, named WILL, of a yellowish complexion, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high: Had on an old white country kersey wove waistcoat and breeches, and an osnabrig shirt. He was seen, about three weeks ago, in the neighbourhood of London-Town, and was then on his way to Baltimore.—Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that he may be had again, may receive the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home.

tf BENJ. MACKALL 4th.

June 25, 1777.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Patapsco slitting-mill, a convict servant man, named SAMUEL WRIGHT, by trade a millwright, but can turn his hands to almost any sort of business, thirty-eight years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, very swarthy complexion, black curling hair, much given to liquor: Had on a frize waistcoat without sleeves, leather breeches, half worn shoes, country linen shirt, and an old hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may get him again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, three pounds; if twenty miles, five pounds, if forty miles, seven pounds, and, if out of the province, the above reward.

WILLIAM WHETCROFT.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, July 16, 1777.

DESERTED, from captain William Brown's company of matrosses, a certain JOSEPH WORPH, a matros in said company; enlisted the 10th of June last, obtained leave of absence for a few days, and never returned: He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 19 years of age, thin visage, dark straight hair, dark complexion, has a sore on one of his legs; he lives near Snowdens iron-works, on Patuxent.—Whoever takes up said deserter, and brings him to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive the above reward.

W. BROWN, Capt.

N. B. If the said Joseph Worph should come in and deliver himself up within eight days from this date, then he will be favoured, and treated as a good soldier.

W. B.

WANTED,

By the PUBLIC,

A NUMBER OF

LABOURERS.

Apply to MAJOR FULFORD.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

July 1, 1777.

DESERTED from the ship DEFENCE, on Sunday the 29th ult. the two following men:

RICHARD HARDING, a Londoner, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, pock-marked, full-faced, and from his speaking appears to be a sensible, manly fellow, he is one of the men who were pressed on board the frigate, but discharged afterwards: Had on, when he went away, a short green sailor's jacket, thin linen breeches, and white thread stockings, a small round hat with a stone buckle, and other cloaths, and may probably change his dress; he had a pair of silver shoe and knee buckles, which it is likely he may sell, as he has no money, unless some has been advanced him by some privateer's man. He served his time with Thomas Pritchett, near M'Gruder's mill, about 12 miles from George-Town, Patowmack.

JOHN FLANNAGAN, an Irishman, but by his tongue would be taken for an American, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has long dark hair tied behind, sore eyes, and is a little bruised: Had on, when he deserted, a blue jacket, long trousers, new shoes and stockings, a flapped hat, and is a well-built strong fellow.

Whoever will secure the above men, and send them to the ship Defence, or inform the officers thereof, so that they may send for them, shall have the above reward, or thirty dollars for each, and reasonable charges paid. GEORGE COOK, Commander.

N. B. As two or three horses were missing in Annapolis the night they deserted, it is probable they may have stolen them to facilitate their escape.

July 24, 1777.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, at the house of major James Tootell, on the head of Severn, for ready continental or convention money, on Wednesday the 6th day of August next, at 12 o'clock,

SEVEN very likely NEGROES, consisting of four men, one woman, one boy thirteen years old, and one girl about nine years old.

w2 JOSHUA LACKLAND.

July 9, 1777.

ALL persons indebted, on open account, to the copartnership of JAMES DICK and STEWART, or to either of them, are requested to discharge the same by payment, or to settle and give bonds for their debts, with security, where required, which will save all further trouble, as, if this request is not soon complied with, suits will be commenced without farther notice.—Attendance will be given on every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at the subscriber's store at Annapolis, and on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, at his house in London-Town.

tf JAMES DICK.

May 2, 1777.

To be SOLD,

A LEASE, for twenty years, of a lot of ground, containing two acres and one perch, whereon there is a good dwelling-house with six rooms, three of them have fire-places, a good kitchen, a stable, a chair-house, a meat-house, and other convenient houses, a good cellar the length of the house, a large garden and yard well paled in: It is pleasantly situated on Patowmack river, about half a mile from Nanjemoy warehouse. There are about sixty acres of land all in wood, which he will sell to the person that buys the lot; it lies convenient for fire-wood. By applying to the subscriber, near Maryland-Point, on Patowmack river, may know the terms.

tf ROBERT KNOX.

TICKETS

IN THE

AMERICAN STATES LOTTERY

WILL BE SOLD BY

WALLACE AND DAVIDSON

IN

ANNAPOLIS,

Until the 11th day of August next, and no longer.

Annapolis, May 13, 1777.

NECESSITY COMPELS THE MEASURE.

THE term of the COPARTNERSHIP between WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON, having expired on the first day of January last, and the present cruel and unjust war prosecuting by Great-britain against the freedom of America, rendering it impracticable to renew the same; notice is hereby given, that by mutual consent the said PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on that day accordingly: It is necessary, therefore, our affairs be settled; wherefore we earnestly request all persons indebted to the concern in any manner, to make full and immediate payment, which has been too long neglected by many, who, taking advantage of the times,

——— from such conduct lenity ought not to be expected, yet such as have it not in their power immediately to settle their open accounts by payment, are, for the last time, desired to settle the same by bonds.

That branch of the business in the management of our Mr. JOHNSON, in London, will with fidelity be carefully attended to, until the completion thereof; and our friends experience of his past conduct will, we hope, sufficiently recommend him to their future favours, wherever his judgment, for mutual benefits, may direct him to settle.

tf WALLACE, DAVIDSON, AND JOHNSON.

TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Baltimore county, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, some time in March last, a NEGRO man, named JACK, commonly called Jack Gutrick, formerly belonged to col. Hooe, of Charles county, and sold by him to Dr. Walter Jenifer, of said county; he is a short, well set fellow, remarkable thick lips. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so as his master may get him again, shall have ten pounds; if delivered at Northampton Furnace, about 10 miles from Baltimore-Town, shall have the above reward, paid by

Captain CHARLES RIDGELY.

N. B. Whoever may happen to take said negro are desired to confine him well in irons.

COMMITTED to Queen-Anne's county gaol, on the 20th of June, as a deserter, one Rowland Harris, who says he belongs to capt. William Sandford's company of the second Virginia regiment, commanded by colonel Spotswood, who hereby is requested to send his order for him.

W. WRIGHT, Sheriff.

Annapolis, July 23, 1777.

DESERTED from the detachment of the 2d Maryland regiment, under my command, now in this city, the following men, viz.

THOMAS MEEKS, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high: Had on a brown coat faced with buff, and lives somewhere in Charles county. He deserted the 21st instant.

CHRISTIAN MINGOES, about forty years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high: Had on a blue coat faced with white: He is a Dutchman, and is supposed to be gone either to Cambridge on the Eastern shore, or to Frederick county. He deserted yesterday.

Also Levin Prichard, Thomas Parrymore, Thomas Noble White, Henry R. White, Isaac Denston, William Holston, and William Blanch, who deserted some time ago, and are well known in their respective counties, viz. Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester, and Talbot. A reward of ten dollars each will be paid for Meeks and Mingoes, and eight dollars for each of the others.

RICH. GRACE, Lieut. 2d M. R.

Piscataway, July 1, 1777.

For SALE,

MY lot in Piscataway: The improvements thereon are, a dwelling-house two stories high, thirty by eighteen, two rooms below, and two above, a stone cellar the dimensions of the house, a stable thirty by fourteen, a story and a half high, and an old store-house, new covered about three years ago, and with a small expence may be made either a convenient store-house or kitchen; the lot is inclosed with locust posts and oak paling, and contains near an acre. Part of the price may be made easy to the purchaser, on giving proper security, with interest.

tf ALEX. HAMILTON.

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